THE IRISH IN POLITICS. WHY THEY ARE PROMINENT IN AMERI.

CAN MUNICIPAL POLITICS. Bastre for Office, Classisteres in Voting, Arts of Persuasion, and Capacity to Or-

The old and familiar question. "Why do Irishmen make the best politicians?" is again engaging the attention of the megazines and provoking all manner of controversy, some of it rancorous, and nearly all of it ignorant and misleading. According to the last census, there were 200,000 Inhabitants of New York city who were born in Ireland. There were 110,000 rish-born inhabitants of Philadelphia, 85,000 in Brooklyn, 70,060 each in Boston and Chisago, 30,000 in San Francisco, 25,000 in St. Louis, 21,000 in littsburgh, and more than 10,000 each in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleve-land, Buffalo, Newack, Providence, Worcester, New Haven, Lowell, Jersey City, and Albany. If the foreign-born population of any American city be multiplied by three, the approxi-mate native-born population of foreign parentage will be attained, and if the latter figure be again muitiplied by two, the total population recent foreign descent can be computed.

Under these circumstances it is not at all strange that Irishmen or men of Irish parentage should be prominent in the affairs of American cities, though their proportion of efficeholders is no greater than their perentage as a factor in the population warrants. The magazine writers, however, and stally those who have imbibed something of the logic of the A. P. A., insist that an un due proportion of Irishmen hold office in the municipalities of the United States. New York city, it is true, has a popular Mayor born in Ireland, but the reins of the municipal goverament in the cities to the east and west of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City are held by German-Americans, Schieren and Wanser, About fifteen per cent of the people of the United States are foreign born, yet in the UnitedStates Senate, composed of eighty-eight nembers, there are but two men of European birth, and both of these were born in England. The present House of Representatives is composed of 356 members, and 15 per cent. of this, the percentage which the foreign-born population bears to the whole population of the country, would be 52. Instead, however, of 52 foreign-born representatives, there are but 23, 8 born in Ireland, 6 in Germany or Austria, 2 in Norway, 2 in England or Scotland, and the remainder in Canada. The same proportion, substantially, prevalls in other legislative or Aldermanio bodies, and in the executive departments of the Federal and State Governments, but it is none the less a fact that Irishmen make the most successful municipal politicians, and the dispute which has recently been resumed on this question, so far from supplying a reason why this should not be th case, brings to light a number of reasons why, conspicuously and necessarily, it

reasons why, conspicuously and necessarily, it should.

The Irish race has menythings in its history of which it may be proud, but nothing which may be compared to the fact that it has never accepted slavery to England. From the days of Art MacMorrough ito the last sloquent appeach from the Irish benches in the House of Commons in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, there has been one long, uncessing, valiant struggle against the English rule. This has been marked by inclients of treachery to the Irish cause unexampled elsewhere, as when the Irish cause unexampled elsewhere, as when the Irish Parliament sold out for place and pension and endorsed the hated Act of i nion. Still the people have been true, and, spite of the many and most wotul mistage of their leaders, they have never lost the desire for entranchisement and freedom.

The first result of the imposed rule of the conqueror is to create in the conquered the feeling of clannishness. Nothing binds people together as does a common sorrow; nothing welds races as does the hammer of a common trynnny. To profer, other things being equal, an Irishman to any one else for a position of honor or trust has become apart of Irish blood. Naturally so, because for nearly twenty generations the Irishman has known no friend or sympathizer except the Irishman. The result is that Irish leaders in the United States find in their Irish fellow citizens a vast body of men whose sympathies are with those leaders because they are Irish. The advantage this relations are difficult enough for their manging that is that if sits legisters the livish legisters are with those leaders because they are irish. The advantage this gives the Irish politician is obvious, for, in most municipalities, he could enter acampaign and begin the work of securing votes with many of those votes waiting for him. And, as things are, this clannishness has in part emailed them to consolidate the great and as a strength of the conquered and can get an acan great the security of the present of a strength of the conquered so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the must depend on the arts of persuades. The conquered so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the position of the conquered, so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the position of the conquered, so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the position of the conquered so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the position of the conquered so in no race has the ability to persuade others on the position of the conquered as one of the substance of the strength of the presuade others on the position of the conquered so in no race has the ability to persuade others of the strength of the presuade others on the position of the conquered as of the strength of the presuade others of the strength of

the Cape, and wherever English is the spous-language.

Thus the influence which Irish leaders ex-ert in American politics depends chiefly on two of the effects of English rule on Irish character. First, the clannishness which cre-ates for them a solid nucleus of votes; second, on the power of persuasion, which can alone influence undecided and undetermined voters in such a country as this. In other respects, the Irish leaders have no advantage over others. Their course must command the as-sent of the voters and their acts while in power must be endorsed by the approval of the voters if they are to continue to rule.

cover must be endorsed by the approval of the voters if they are to continue to rule.

Judging from the lessons of political history of New fort, Irishmen are the natural born politicana. They seem almost instinctively, to understand the existing conditions of American politics and enjoy a ideoided advantage over other foreign-born voters in that they are perfectly familiar with the English language, which other foreign-born leaders are not. They have developed in them to a large degree the disposition to try for political rule and that power of influencing or persuading their fellow efficients without which this disposition would be but a barren desirs. They have tack, great effects and to be attained and the attained and desire of seeing clearly has and to be attained and the attained and the attained and the attained and in the area of seeing clearly has and to be attained and with the measure of souccess attainable, and they are clear-sighted in estimating this measure. To use a homely but expressive preverb, they do not "bite off mere than they can chew."

They are satisfied with small as long as large things are not within their grasp. They are willing to make a business of politics, and by this is meant that they are willing to work continuously. The sporacic energy which, developing but two months before election, water fixed in an attempt to organize that machinery through which alone results may be obtained, is a wariety of political insanity rarely found among frish politicians. They are born believers in organization, and while their has the reputation of being one of the turbulent of races, they subject themselves willingly to the most savere discipline it is possible to imagine. Their leaders rule them absolutely, yet their organizations are unterly democratic in this that he who can rule rules. The lirch politicians in the blog of themselves will not as a rule is impossible that they should not seen the receive of the object of the comment. The lirch politicians in the first power in organization

chieftain of Tammany, Richard Croken. To another fact often obscured from general consideration is this prominence of Irishmen and of men of Irish ancestry due. They are broad and liberal in their treatment of the various composite elements of the voting population in a large city, whereas meny other leaders, and more particularly Germans, are unduly clannish, excluding others from a reasonable participation in the conduct of public affairs. An illustration of this tendency was shown recently, Frof. J. H. Nenner, a German, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland as Commissioner of Emigration on Ellis Island, and in connection with that appointment had the designation of amajority of his subordinates. They are, in almost every instance. German-born citizens like himself, and nearly all of thom are personal friends, or fellow members of lodges or clube to which he belongs, whereas in those municipal departments of this city administered by Irishmen the rule of equal race recognition is generally observed. Of course these facts will make no impression on magazine writers, or upon other persons whose ignorant and unparticitic prejudices have been aroused, but the fact is true gevertheless, and goes a good way to explain why it is that Irishmen make the best politicians. chieftain of Tammany, Richard Croken, To

IN SEW ORLEANS BINKING?

Col, Corthell Says There Can Be No Possi-

Will New Orleans soon be out of sight? Not scon as one counts time when waiting for a street car, but soon, and very soon, as geologists measure time. That is the assertion made by an eminent engineer, one who is particularly fitted by study and practical experience to speak of the operations of the earth's surface in and about New Orleans. The engineer is Col. J. L. Corthell, who was one of Eads's assistants in the construction of the Mississippi jetties, and is still connected with the Government engineering work at the delta.

Col. Corthell is also the engineer of the \$5,000,000 bridge across the Mississippi which the Southern Pacific and Illinois Central railroads are preparing to build near New Orleans. He has therefore been required recently to nake extended eclentific study of the nature of the earth's sur'ace there in determining the character and extent of the foundations which must be built for the great bridge plers he is

about to construct.

Therefore New Orleans is not disposed to oke about Col. Corthell's statement that New Orleans is sinking and the country thereshout is sinking, and that that is the explanation, at least in part, of the frequent floods over the delta country, rather than the rising of the great river. He does not leave the question open for argument in his form of stating the startling fact. He assumes it to be admitted by men of science who have investigated the phenomenon, and the cause and extent are the only points left to be discussed. In a recent interview with him printed in the

New Orleans Picayune, Col. Corthell is reported as saying: "Did you know that there is a move on foot

among eminent engineers of the country to have an investigation made into the delta country, with a view of ascertaining how much

have an investigation made into the delta country, with a view of ascertaining bow much sinking there has been during the last thirty years? It is a well-demonstrated fact that the entire delta country is gradually sinking. From a number of brech marks made by surveyors years ago on trees, &c., on the Gulf coast, and a comparison of the mean level of the Gulf now with what it was twenty years ago, in connection with the present bench marks, the fact has developed that the delta coast has sunken at least a foot in the past thirty or forty years. There is no doubt that the city of New Orleans is some six inches lower down in the world now than it was forty years ago. The intention of these engineers is to ascertain the exact sinking of the sarth, and to investigate the causes which have produced it."

"What is your opinion as to the causes?" asked the reporter.

"Well, that is a big question, and one which cannot be answered in a short time and in a few words. The old theory of the mud ball, which was advanced by some eminent engineer as to the cause, might the correct. To libustrate, take a heavy stone and roll it over a large piece of soft mud. The result is that here is a depression of the mud and a tentency to flatten out the sides. In the immense force of the waters of the Mississippi River, rolling constantly onward to the sea, you have your stone weight, which, exerting a tremendous force, has a tendency to compress the earth, thus causing a sinking of it. This theory, however, is only one of the many hundreds which are advanced by engineers. I have a number of theories for the sinking, as have all engineers, but none of them will bear investigation, so it is wanted to have a thorough investigation made and the question settled."

The Hospune comments thus:

The information given by Mr. Certbell that the sty

tendency of all the soil deposits passing through the jettles proper of the South Pass is to drift to leeward. This bank, I understand, is to windward, so to speak, to the right of the natural flow of water, and hence, I am insilined to think that if there is a bank there at all it has been formed by deposits frem the passes on the right, from Southwest Pass, and from Pass a l'Outre.

Another thing about it which leads me to disbelieve the stery is that no more deposit passes through the main pass now than prior to the building of the jettles. Not a drop more water passes through the pass now than before the building of the jettles. Hence there is no reason for believing that, even if there is a bank formed, the material from which it has been formed found outlet through the jettles. But aside from all this, I remember about the time the building of the jettles was first mentioned that the story of a bank saisting some ten miles out to the right of the present mouth of the jettles was mentioned. Some ten must be settles was mentioned. Some ten the several attempts have been made, and efforts were made at the time to discover it, but all proved fruitless. The bank may exist there, and I have no doubt that it does, but being ten miles from the mouth of the jettles, and from all reports a fixture, there is no reason for New Origans becoming apprehensive over the matter.

THE ARMOR OF BATTLE SHIPS.

The French System of a Complete Water-

It is rather singular that just as the question of the stability of certain French armofolads is under discussion some of the French critics are for abandoning what has long been a characteristic of such ships, namely, a complete belt of water-line armor, and substituting the partial belt customary in the English and Italian navies.

In the first French ironelad ever constructed.

La Gloire, the entire sides, so far as exposed, were armored. But it soon became eviden that, in order to get a greater thickness of protection where it was most needed, it swould have to be abandoned in the parts of the hull where it was least needed. The first tronclads of several other great naval powers, including Italy, Russia, Germany, and Austria, had meanwhile adopted the French system of armoring the whole side of the hull from a few feet below the water line to the upper deck. England began by adopting an en tirely different type, since her Warrior had its ends unprotected by armor, and as a conse-quence the steering gear was open to an enemy's fire. As for our own country, its monitors were, of course, armor clad from stem to stern, while the New Ironsides, built of wood, had her inclined sides covered with armor four inches in thickness. After England had built the Warrior, with its central armored battery, repeated in the Black Prince she adopted the continental type of armor from

end to end in the Minetaur and Agincourt. Then came in English construction a variety of applications of armor, as if experimenting with the best methods of laring it on. Then the Achilles had a complete water-line belt, whereas the Defence and the Resistance had only the centre armored, and the Hector and Vallant had part of the water line at each end unarmored. Sir E.IJ. Reedidesigned nine ships, the Belierophon, Hercules, Sultan, Penelope Invincible Iron Duke, Vanguard, Swift-sure and Triumph, all protected by armor throughout the water line, and with the armor in some cases rising to the upper deck. though in most cases limited above the belt to a central battery. Seven other vessels conarrusted of wood were converted by him on the same principle. The Melson, Shannon and Northampton were constructed with but partial armor. Then came such vessels as the Impérieuse, the Warspite, Ajaz, Asamemnon, Colossus, Edinburgh, and the six ships of the Admiral class. Lord Brassey has said of the Ajaz and FORE SIGHT AND HEARING.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW PRINTIPMANY.

The sixth floor is fitted for storerooms. There is a machine there which is to furnish perfect ventilation for the whole building. It consists of an immense iron fan with an air shaft to the roof, and air shafts that run down Agamemnon that their central armored cita-dels were "not of sufficient displacement to secure the stability of the ships should the unarmored end be destroyed." Sir E. J. Reed has pointed out as defects of the Admiral class that they are in great danger of capsizing i ever engaged in a serious battle at close quar-ters. The trouble, he says, is in "the combi-

that ther are in great danger of capsizing if ever engaged in a serious battle at close quarters. The trouble, he says, is in "the combination of long unarmored ends, comprising about forty-five per cent, of the water-line area, with so shallow a belt of armor that, when the unarmored ends are injured and filled by the sea cas they would be in action; there would remain so little armor left above the water that a very slight inclination of the ship would put at all below water. In the Agamemon class, small as the initial stability may be tend, with, the unarmorad ends tortically the cand of the ship to a classification of the same.

Italy has carried still further the concentration of armor upon the central citizels, and may be said, according to the authority just quoted to have made," a total at annonment of side armor as a means of preserving stability when a ship is pieced at the water line."

In doing so, however, she has had a distinct purpose, namely, to be able better to secure enormous speed and enormous battery power. The Italia and her successors are examples of this policy, which was observed even in the case of the Duillo and the Dandolo.

It may seem strange that when the stability of the Magenta, which has the usual complete armor notes and a adoption of the English and Italian ideas. This is the more singular since when the Erenaus was begun it is said to have failed under suspicion, from lacking armor at the end, and after long delay the ends were armored, though not as heavily as the section of the ends, and after long delay the ends were armored, though not as heavily as the section of the ends, and itself ships, when has been shown by great on the singular side of the said of the ship.

The problem in fact, is connected with thout armor, only about 400 feet as a careful calculation of about 100 feet of length at each on without armor, only about 20 per cent is given

terest for our navy to note the concreached by the French on this subject.

SOCIETY AND THE STARS,

Society Hunts Some of the Stage People and Some Stage People Huat It.

The incident which followed the third act of Carmen" on Tuesday evening was an indication of the personal relations of the women singers in the company at the Metropolitan which, fortunately for them and the public, are rarely so openly exhibited. Their professional relations are difficult enough for their managers to adjust, and the manner in which they

Melba, for instance, came to this country five are the subject of very general information and not a little good-natured laughter. It is and not a little good-natured laughter. It is very surprising to the outside world that persons who can achieve such great artistic success should be so enthusiastic over an invitation to drink tea with this person, who belongs to society—" with a big S," as fir, Grosemith has it—or take luncheon with that one. But it is the tendency now among actors, from John Drew, who is a picture of delight refreshing to witness when a few youths have him to supper at the Calumet Club, down to Jim Corbett.

This is very amusing to those who have an

John Brew, who is a picture of calignt refreshing to witness when a few youths have
him to supper at the Calumet Club, down to
Jim Corbett.

This is very amusing to those whe have an
opportunity to observe it, and it is pleasant to
turn from the smaller fry to such artists as
Jean de Reske. He persistently ignores the
stempts of society to ensare him, and finds
his associates among men of his own tastes
and makes his companions men whose
thoughts and occupations are in a line with
his own. The same is true of his brother
Edouard and Jules Lasalle.

An amusing story is told of a woman who recently gave a dinner and reception, to which
she invited the trie. The invitation was accompanied by the announcement that they
would meet there "enly the best people in
New York." There were certain reasons conpeoted with their profession why it would
have been advantageous for the men to have
accepted the invitation. But Jean refused absolutely to go, while the other two men left
the dinner they had attended, went to the reception, walked once through the rooms, and
occupied so little time that they got back to
their dinner and missed enly one course.

Mounet-Sully is another man who has been
much sought after, and the few invitations he
has accepted have been with the stipulation
that there be only two or three persons present, and they are usually persons whom he
has met before or who are especially interested in his work.

Mims. Begond- Weber's objections to society
are even greater. She has refused all invitations, and is seen occasionally at the theatra
always in the company of the same friends.

It seems that a London season is necessary
to give professionals a genuine taste for soclety.

Records of Big Trout Caught-How the Game Constable Enforces the Laws. HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., April 17,-Some years ago the Fish Commissioners stocked the inlet to Lake Keuka at this place with California and rainbow trout. The inlet to the lake is the outlet of a remarkable spring that bursts from the hillside four miles south of and 400 feet above Hammondsport. It is a natural trout stream and the State is erecting a fish hatchery upon it. Last month, as the treut
were passing up the stream from the
lake, the appear of Champilin's dam,
near this village, offered an obstruction to
some of them. In their efforts to mount the
dam six big trout landed themselves in water
so shallow that it did not cover them. They
were discovered in this situation by Harry
Champilin, who took them out of the shallow
and placed them in the mill pond. Before
turning them into the water he weighed them.
The six trout weighed fifty-four pounds, or
nine pounds each.
On the first day of April Dr. MoNett and a
man named Brundage of Bath, assuming that
the law maxing the trout season open on that
day for Long Island applied also to this Stauben county creek, fished the stream and killed
large number of big trout, one caught by MoNett weighing six pounds and Brundage tailag a four-pounder. The game constable is a
neighbor in Bath of these two premature
sportsmen. A short time ago he arrested
two Hammondsport men who were netting
suckers in lake Rauka and they were heavily
fined. No one has heard of his protesting in
any way against the Eath sportsmen for their
libgai eatching of frout. hatchery upon it. Last month, as the treut

fined. No one has heard of his protesting in any way against the liath sportsmen for their illegal catching of frout.

Owing to the severe anow storm of last week, anow having fallen to the depth of two feet on the level here and hereabout, the creeks are soc high to be fished, end the spening day fee trees will not occur for a week of a yet.

FOR SIGHT AND HEARING.

THE SEW BUILDING OF THE NEW FORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMANY.

Extensive and Systematic Preparations to Receive and Examine the 20,000 Patterns that Yearly Apply for Treatment—Operations, Laundry, and Distorcing Apply for Medicing Apply for Treatment—Operations. The matter of practical charity New York city leads all the cities of the country. Family in the matter of practical charity New York city leads all the cities of the country. Family in the matter of sustaining these charities by contribution from private purse the people of New York lead the people of the other cities. Not only are they more generous in their cash donations, but its professional men are more generous in gifts of their time and skill.

In no way is the liberality of the people better proved than by the recent work done in the matter of buildings providing permanent homes for these charities. The children's Society's new building, the new building of the Charity Organization Society, and three or recent of the new buildings are instances in point. The most recent of the new buildings is that of the New York Eye and vitreous, 140: for affections of iris and clilary vitreous, 140: for affections of iris and clilary vitreous, 140: for affections of or contents and account vitreous, 140: for affections of contents and vitreous, 140: for affections of contents and vitreous, 140: for affections of contents and clilary vitreous, 140: for affections of contents and vitreous, 140: for affections of contents a



Ear Infirmary at the corner of Thirteenth street and Second avenue. It is only partly completed, but it is expected that it will be wholly done early in May. A part of it is already occupied by the organization. Dr. Henry D. Noyes, one of the directors of the institution and the executive surgeon thereof, conducted the reporter of The Sux through the building resterday. The reporter called during visiting hours, and there were about one hundred charlity patients waiting to be artended to. Nearly all of them suffered from some trouble of the eye. There were cattereds, tumors, and ruptures, eves full of sand, black and blue eyes, and all manner of damaged orbits.

Italia dozen physicians sat in high chairs in the examination room. The patients were called in turn by a white-capped nurse who seated them in a low chair at the doctors feet, examinations were quickly performed but not hastily. When foreign substances caused the disturbance they were removed so quickly and so deftiy that the patients turned down stairs to the basement where medicine was furnished.

prescribed for and patients turned down stairs to the basement where medicine was furnished free. Occasionally there was a serious case, and then the patient was sent up stairs to one of the wards where a course of treatment could be given under favorable conditions. At 4 e'clock, the hour at which dispensary work was supposed to stop, there were still fifty odd patients to be looked after. They were all attended to before the doors were closed. It is that way every day, the Doctor said, and in the course of a year more than 20,000 cases were attended to, one in every ten of which required attended to, one in every ten of which required a more or less serious operation to be performed. This rate has been kept up for some years, and the number is increasing.

The work was carried on in wholly inadequate quarters until the new building was opened. The building is of light brick and stone, and is very much like the Children's Society's building. It fronts on Thirteenth Society's building. It fronts on Thirteenth street and Second avenue, It is six stories high. The basement contains, besides a drug store, a kitchen, a laundry, and disinfecting rooms, where the clothing of tenementhouse patients is disinfected. The ground floor is divided into waiting rooms and examination rooms. To insure absolute cleanliness the floors are tile, and there is a handsome white marble wainscoting extending up five feet from the floor. With such construction it is possible to turn a hose on nve feet from the Boor, with such con-struction it is possible to turn a hose on in the room and fill it with water up to the height of the wainscoting without doing any damage. Dispensary patients enter by the Thirteenth street door, where they register at a little office and get a green card, which refers them to a physi-cian. In the rear of the building there are three examination rooms where patients

cian. In the rear of the bulleting there are three examination rooms where patients suffering from ear complaints are taken care of, and in the front three where are diseases are looked after. These are fitted with desks, chairs, and the necessary instruments that are used in examination and in simple operation. There are three other rooms on the floor which its possible to make dark. In these things are the season of the complete the mann hall, like the various rooms, has tile flooring and marble wain-secting. There are two stairways, one of which is of stone with brick casing, making it fireproof. The elevator shaft rome up next to this stairway and also has a stone and brick casing. There is no wood of any sort anywhere near the elevator, and therefore no possibility of fire being communicated from story to story by that means. The main office of the institution will be on the first floor, fronting Second avenue. The crome noty stoompleted. The main hall on the second floor runs through the centre of the building from end to end. There is a small read ward and that in front being a pornational under treatment for cataract. On the Thirteenth street side of the hallways in front there are live private wards for patients under treatment for cataract. On the Thirteenth street side of the hallway in front there are live private wards for patients who can afford to pay at least their board. To the rear of these are store rooms, iloen rooms, medicine rooms, and toliet rooms. And there are there are store rooms, iloen rooms, medicine rooms, and toliet rooms, and there are of the hall are three wards. Then come fire escapes, toliet rooms, stairways, and elevator shalt, freshell rooms, the first, has suppurative ward. Then come lockers, another small ward, and a room for the nurses employed on the floor. In the rear on the other sides of the hall, are three wards. Then come fire escapes, toliet rooms, stairways, and elevator shalt, freshell shalt and fourth the stair and the stair and the stair and the stair and the s

for each person progata.

The list of those who have already sub-scribed is as follows:

PROF. MORSE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str : An article in a recent number of THE SUN on "Where the Telegraph Was Born," and later a letter in THE SUN from Stephen Vall on the "Inception of the Electric Telegraph," recall to my mem-ory facts with reference to this matter as told me by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, which may be interesting at this time no less than conclusive of his sole and perfect right to the claim he made. which until now has been conceded to him of being not only the discoverer of the possibility of applying electricity to telegraphy, but also that the "dot-and-dash" alphabet was devised and perfected and put into practical use by him. Now, fifty years after, the novel claim is made that the "dot and dash" alphabet, known all over the world as the "Morse Alphabet," was devised and developed by Alfred Vati-that he "alone and unsided by Morse devised the so-called 'do and dash alphabet' and the apparatus necessary to the utilization of this entirely new and original code of signals." This post-mortem claim set up by the Valls is so lacking in all probabilities as to make it too incredible to find any lodgment in public acceptance.

More than thirty years ago, when Prof. Morse

was a resident of Poughkeepsie. I was also living in that city, knew Prof. Morse very well. and was often his guest in his home in the southern suburbs of the city. On one memorable oscasion Prof. Morse told me in detail the story of the magnetic telegraph, which I will briefly summarize: He did not claim priority of discovery of the possibility of conveying in telligence, or at least of signalling by means of electricity through an insulated wire. He said that scientific investigation and experiment and thought led to substantially the same physical and philosophical results and conclusions the world over, and that for some time before he gave any attention to the subtime before he gave any attention to the subject scientific men in European countries had been experimenting with electricity with a view to the possibility of its being made to convey calls and signals. His attention was first directed to the subject from overhearing a conversation on electromagnetism on beard a ship on which he was returning from Europe and on which were also a number of men who were on return from having been abroad to attend a convention or gathering of scientists. Said Prof. Morse One gentleman stated that a bell at the end of an insulated wire a mile long stretched about the walls of his laboratory had been made to ring when connection was made with a battery at the other end of the wire. It immediately occurred to me, said Mr. Morse that if the electric current count he made to ring a bell through a wire a mile long why cannot it also be made to convey messages of intelligence to points of greener distance from each other? This statement and several suggestions gathered from the conversation Mr. Morse made careful memorandom of on going to his carbin. And that was the beginning in his mind, of the magnetic telegraph.

random of on going to his catin. And that was the beginning, in his mind of the magnetic telegraph.

On his return to New York and to the university building, where his art studio was. Mr. Morse was then a portrait painter! he experimented with the electric current over a wire until he arrived at the conclusion that it could be made to coover meanges of intelligence as well as do mechanical work. But how and by what mechanical means to be able to do this!

Frof. Morse made sole and personal claim to having devised and developed into practical use the "dot and dash" or as it is and has been always known, the "Morse alphabet." To the perfecting of this siphabat he devoted elevan of the best years of his life. Much of this time he lived in poverty and suffered in health for want of the real mercesseives of the

crary, or at least an electro-maniae crank, and unworthy of association or sympathy. But the alphabet was completed; and, said Frot. Moree with much feeling: My pride is that the conception and development of the sign alphabet was wholly my own; that it is perfet; that no change has been or need be made in it, and that now, after rears of experiment by other men with other methods, my dot and dash alphabet is everywhere in popular and approved use."

France recognized the priority and merit of the Morae telegraph and alphabet by knighting Mr. Morse and heatowing upon him the munificent gift of 400,000 france as testimonial of her appreciation of the valuable service he had done mankind.

It is on record that in Poughkeepsie, on the evening of Aug. 18, 1838, at a great public meeting held to honor Prof. Morse, who was then in Europe, and to celebrate the laying of the Atlastic cable. Mr. lenton J. Lossing gave an historical sketch of the conception and development of the sign alphabet oach accrediting Prof. Morse with the cole credit and merit of their invention and application to racicleal use. Other addresses were made on that occasion by Judge Cilhert Dean and the Hon. John Thompson, and a poem prepared for the occasion and entitled the Atlantic Cable, was read. In it occurred this tribute to Prof. Morse:

to Frof. Mores:

A Caristian gentleman of modest mies.

He occupys a throne, this hout, I ween,
Far more exaded than the sunrish queen,
Sa wing no acquire from the kine, place,
His loval subjects are the harman race.
Has he need in princely clast to move,
lits plante royal is a nations hove,
lits empire, boundless space, where minds converse,
with the great forces of the universe,
No senselies title may emiliared his worth,
No braying trumpel@anipol.his praises forth.
Sockale for nother wealth nor poner nor fame;
These he but shadow that pursue his name.
And set to be ins man he as to diff.
No question or dispute of the real source.

No question or dispute of the real source.

No question or dispute of the real source, credit, and marit of the "Morse telegraph," or the Morse apphabet," was then or thereafter made until row, when both have been for half a century in use, and Frot. Morse and all the members of his family this wife was a mute and he had an imbecite son, made so when a child by relarse of earliet fover are dead, a ciaim is set up by a person whose relations advanced money speculatively in the scheme of adding to complete and bring the magnetic telegraph into practical use, that Morse was not the inventor of the magnetic telegraph nor of the "Morse alphabett".

A. S. PEASE.

Sabatoga Springs April 14, 1854.

MRS. MAX ON MAN'S MORALS, She Inquires About the Breckingidge Twins

and Is Comfortably Philosophic Mrs. Max was preparing a dish of pineapple for the next day, but that occupation could not wholly explain the peculiarly know-

ing look which slightly clouded her usually Like uncooked terrapin, an unprepared pineaprile is merely a basis for a patatable dish. and to serve it within twenty-four hours of its preparation is a sin and an outrage upon him who eats-and upon the pineapple. The white wine and sugar must have time to penetrate, to soften, and to swell every fibre of the compact flesh, and the kirsch or whatever cordial is selected for the flavoring must have time to do its share in the identification of the different sapidities, else one might as well waste wine, sugar, and cordial on a raw potato. It was one of those occupations of which Mrs. Max always relieved the cook; and that it had an ad led charm for her because the Majoradmires the effect of the dainty apron and cap Mrs. Max pretends it is necessary she should

Max is a woman. over her work so long that it made the setter nervous; he approved of lively conversation. and after a long, sustained, puzzled stare at Mrs. Max, the deg gave a short little low bark, dropped his head far down, and regarded the Major from under his brows. It was apparently just the start required, for Mrs. Max looked up and asked:

Who were the Breckinridge twins, and when did they die; when did they go to The Major gasped. "The Breckinridge

twins?" he said slowly, "I do not think I have

the land to open our eyes, and loosen our tongues regarding the inferior virtue of the maie human," the Major announced.

What is the matter? Do they say men are worse now than before? It does seem to me that so long as a woman has a father, brother, or husband to tell her what men to cut, and when to cut them, she is all safe and right. There are always plenty of possible men left."

Mrs. Max said this as if she had concluded her part of the discussion. But the Major, after biting a smile out of his lips, said:

Won't yeu kindly, my dear, illuminate, just a little what you mean by there always being plenty of possible men for fastidious women. I have in mind an article, possibly for some magazine, on this subject, and you will really be doing me a favor by quickening my ideas, as I usually arrive with my contribution to a magazine discussion several years too late. There are plenty of possible men you say, for possible women?

Mrs. Max balanced her fruit knife on her forefinger, and seemed to be regarding its Dresden china bandle with a view of deriving inspiration therefrom. Perhaps she did.

Of course, Major," she began slowly. "I don't think that what I think would do for an article, don't you know, because what I think does not make me angry or uncomfortable. don't think that what I think would do for an article, don't you know, because what I think does not make me engry or uncomfortable. What I mean is this "she but the Dresden handle to her lips a noment men have always been as good and as nice to me as I have been to them. I know that there are wicked men, but it has always seemed to me that as I have not caused their wickedness, nor suffered from it that as every wicked man I have ever heard or was good to at least one woman, or at least one woman thought he was good, women are not going to make themselves any happier by going about proving that more men are wicked than they supposed."

Mrs. Max dug energetically with her knife at a rough discolored spot on the pincapple, and centiqued:

a rough discolored spot on the pineappie, and continued:

Of course if women who are making themselves and others unharpy by always talking about the bades of men could were the hadness could cut it out of them. I suppose they would be doing some good. But if the men are wind they are and always have been, because they are men, then the women who are fuseing to reform them can succeed only when they have made men unmanity made them womanity. Then no woman would want them around her, and then don't you know we'd all he going to meetings lo get up some plan to make men man't again.

Mrs. Max was a little fushed by her unusual argumentative effort but that made her jook all the prettier, which the Major mentally remarked telore he said.

marked before he said:

I suspect you, my dear, of having unconactomic recalind your achool-days atmay of
The frincesa."

But Major, i never met a princess at
achool. There was a girlibere we called the
frincesa, because her people sent hor so much
checolate. But she was not in my set. Mrs.
Mag replied placidly.

I refer, explained the Major, "to Tennyson's heroins, to whom her lover says:

The woman's cause is many, they rise or sink The woman's cause is man's, they rise or sink Together, dwalf'd or godike, bond or rea.

Let her make better for even to give or keep, to live and learn, and te to that harde had claimstive account out for minoral heat since the second had been as the man her as the man here iven were said.

And rour argument is the same, but from the opposite view point."

Then, bechape, rou can use what I said for rour article, and get it in in time. Mrs. Max declared with enthusiasm.

That depends. You know how much better I write when cheered by the genial compan-ionaling of ... to be to be to a small bottom. The bell to all

FARMER JACKSON'S BULL

IT STIRRED UP A LIVELY CUMPUS IN A QUIET RURAL DISTRICT.

A Red Wagon Excited its Weath, and Through Fences It Plunged to Its Furt. one Charge a d Pursuit-End of the Bull, HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., April 21,-If. in some future age, people then occupring that portion of the earth near South Lyons now cir-cumscribed by a high board fence and known as Job Jackson's two acre lot, should, in dredg-ing or excavating in its soil, come upon the skeleton of a four-looted beast of goodly st a, the chances are that it will find an honored place in some scientific institution of that coming time, and call for wise and profound theories by future savants on want manner of beast it might have been for it is not likely that the story of Job Jackson's bull will be handed down so far as that into posterity.

It was only a week or two ago that Job Jack. son bought that buil -a big full-chetted Dur-ham buil. The buil came well recommended as to evenness of temper and tractability, and cost \$150. The former owner of the buil was doubtless sincere and honest in the character he gave the beast, but he had probably never tested the compatibility of its temper with the prevalence of red wagons on his farm. Farmer Jackson turned the bull into his barnyard and went out every day to look at him over the fence and feel pleased with him and with himself for buying him.

If there was anything on the farm that Job

Ja-keon prided himself on more than he did on the buil, it was his flaming red democrat wagon. The buil had been on the farm a week before he knew that there was a wagon of such sangulnary hue close neighbor to him, for the farmer had housed it in a shed on account of the snow. The other day, the snow having disappeared. Farmer Jackson booked his team to the red wagon and started for town. He drove out of the shed to the road, and then, for the first time, the bull was confronted by the wagon, as it rumbled by with the full glare of the sun on its belligerent glory. The builtook this as a challenge and accepted it. With a bellow that startled the horses and shook Parmer Jackson where he sat, the buil charged toward the road. There was a stout board lence between him and the road, but the bull went through it as if it had been a pasteboard fonce, and hore down with increased impetuosity upon the wagon and its hated hue. Farmer Jackson did not permit his amaze-

ment at this sudden outbreak of bull temper and of bull to subordinate his grudence, and he whipped his horses to a run, thinking to distance the buil and prevent possible unpleasantness. He might have succeeded in this if the road had not turned sharply to the right just beyond the barnyard. On making the turn the wagon was brought broadside to the bull, and, taking a short cut toward it, the bellowing animal reached it and struck it amidships. The shock careened the wagon and tumbled Farmer Jackson out into the ditch on the other side. The unchecked horses dashed on down and the flashing of the red wagon behind them was taken by the buil as further dellance, and wear at such times, is merely to say that Mrs. | he tore madiy along in its wake. Farmer Jackson are e from the ditch unhurt and gazed with buiging eyes at the rapidly receding procession of runaway team, swaying, bumping red wagon, and furious bull. His hired man, who came hurriedly upon the scene just then, says that his employer's feelings were such that his vocabulary seemed ina dequate to express just what they were, and a libe could find it in him to say was: 'Well, I'll be darned!"
Then Farmer Jackson and his hired man

started on the trail of the departing farm stock,

animate and inanimate. At intervals ther

The Major gasped. "The Breckintidge twins?" he said slowly." I do not think I have the pleasure of their acquaintance."

"Well," Mrs. Max declared with an air of relief, "I am glad some one else knows as little about them as I do. At Mrs. Jack Daring's lunch to-day I felt actually stupid. Every woman there, it seemed to me, talked about nothing else but the Breckinridge twins—or is there a Breckinridge case 7—and their being dead. Any war, I suppose they are dead, for there was a lot of talk about their being heavenly twins, who in ever they are, I'm succe."

The Major started to speak so often, and then did not, that the selter showed signs of returning nervousness. At last he did say:

Your confession, my dear, does not argue your stupidity, But perhaps I can parify enabled they are more or less aliks. The consented are more or less aliks. The consented as a Lunderstand it, that a woman may be abook called The Heavenly Twins, and in one sense they are more or less aliks. The consented in the book is that aman should be as bad asa man."

"But that is so absurd, don't you know, Major. No woman one really knows is bad, or if she is you don't know her; and if a man you know is bad, why, you simply don't know it, and it is a woman may be able and asa man."

"But that is so absurd, don't you know, and so that makes them all the same, so far as we know."

"Your conclusion is as comforting, my dear, in the lustance of the man."

"You conclusion is as comforting, my dear, in the list ince the point and the poi met sundry and various persons of both sexes coming out of the fields and over fences back estly thought he would laminaste the critter, but he wasn't yet entirely posted on all of the buil's points. When the beast got within a few rods of the farmer and his hired man he stopped, gaved at them a moment, shorted, shook his head, lowered it, and then rushed toward them with as much vim, vigor, and fury as he had displayed when he charged on the red wagon from the barnyard. Now, Farmer Jackson's farm covers a good deal of ground, and he and his hired man were even then opposits a part of it that is known as Job Jackson's two-acre lot. The peculiarity of this lot is a bed of quicksand about twenty feet square, near the middle of the field, around which a substantial fence had always been maintained to brevent cattle from getting into the treacherous beg. When the buil came down the road on the double guick, best on wiping the farmer and his man out of his path, both of these individuals made for the two-acre lot got over the fence, and started across the lot for the wood on the other side. The buil followed. The two-acre lot fence was no more a barrier to his advance than the barnyard fence had been, and he went through it with equal case.

Owng to the quicksand enclosure in the lot, farmer Jackson and his man had to take a rather circuitous course to reach the vantage ground they were heading for. The buil probably having found ences of such little account in his way that it was a piesure to him to pop through them, took the short cut across the lot to head the men of, which brough the fence around the quicksand right in his path, the straight upon the unstable spot it had guarded. Instantly he was up to his belly in the freacherous mire, to which no bottom had ever yet been found. Farmer Jackson and his man had to kake a rather circuitous course to reach the suppliessly in the fish onless shad on the object had guarded. Instantly he was up to his belly in the freacherous mire, to which no bottom had ever yet been found. Farmer Jackson and his mind the supposed fate of his steam and wagon.

"Bodswaddie

Chicago Rapid Transit Plans. Chicago, April 20.—The Northwestern "L" road, which secured its franchise from the City Council a few months ago, will get a right of way through the very heart of the uniness district. It has been decided to con-

business district. It has been decided to con-demn a sirip forty feet wide right through all the lusiness houses on its right of way from the river south to the alley north of the First National Hank building, and then east to Wabash avenue.

The plans show that the railroad will run directly through the second story of all the business houses slong lie line. The elevate-structure will be supported on pillars, and the space under the tracks will be rented for store and shope.

and shops.

The Song of the Coneys. From the dilunts Constitution.
We're unarchin' on to Washington,
that ragged coats we lock;
We're how has through the country,

We Don's Want Work! We're wadin' through the farm yards Where the latinet chickens turk; we're teasted on the sempley,